

# TEMPERANCE DEPARTMENT

CONDUCTED BY W. C. T. U.

EDITORIAL COMMITTEE

MISS FRIEDA DRESSER,

MRS. U. WAY.

## WHAT THERE IS IN IT.

The saloon-keepers all may be very nice men,  
But what is there in it for me?  
I spend all my money and wake up  
In the pen.  
So what is there in it for me?  
Of course I'm as welcome as the flowers  
In May.  
When I come to the joint to squander  
My pay,  
But I wake up in jail the very next  
day.  
And that's all there's in it for me.

All over this country we're swimming  
In booze,  
But what is there in it for me?  
The saloon-keeper's kids are wearing  
New shoes,  
But what is there in it for me?  
A carriage the retailer's share of the  
deal,  
But I'm wearing shoes that are down  
at the heel,  
And that's all there's in it for me.

My thirst costs me more than my  
clothes and my food,  
And that's all there's in it for me.  
The drink took my money and did me  
no good,  
And that's all there's in it for me.

The barman gets paid—he's always on  
deck—  
But whatever I get, I get in the neck—  
And that's all there's in it for me.

Why should I vote that the curse may  
endure?  
For what is there in it for me?  
I'm bound to vote "dry" on election  
day sure.

For what is there in it for me?  
Why, new respect and a chance  
for my life,  
New clothes for the kids and a home  
for my wife,  
The beginning of peace, the end of all  
strife—  
And that's what there's in it for me.

—(Author Unknown)

## SALOONS ARE ON THE RUN.

"The anti-saloon sentiment of the  
nation seems to have gone to work  
about ten years ago and worked with  
much result for a decade. But since  
1904 results have been coming  
regularly. State-wide prohibition now  
prevails in Alabama, Georgia, Missis-  
sippi, North Carolina, North Da-  
kota, Oklahoma. Kansas adopted pro-  
hibition in 1890, but did not enforce it  
rigidly in the larger cities till 1906,  
and Maine has galvanized her old  
law into new efficiency.

Prohibition has now abolished the  
saloon in a majority of the countries

In Arkansas, Maine, Texas, Con-  
necticut, Delaware, Florida, Illinois, In-  
diana, Iowa, Kentucky, Louisiana, Ne-  
braska, New Hampshire, Ohio, Ore-  
gon, South Carolina, Virginia and West  
Virginia. And in every one of these  
states excepting New Hampshire and  
Iowa, where the prohibitory laws were  
repealed in 1903, there is a strong  
movement for state-wide prohibition,  
endorsed more or less definitely by  
one of the two ruling parties.

In the election of 1908, the Anti-  
Saloon League made gains in New  
York, Illinois, South Carolina, Wash-  
ington, Idaho, Ohio. The movement  
is strong in southern California and  
is moving rapidly up the coast.

In Colorado the saloons have been  
abolished from 93 towns within the  
last two years. In Massachusetts  
there has been a gain in five years  
of 110 towns for the saloon. In  
territory, and Worcester is said to be  
the largest prohibition town in the  
world.

In Michigan there are now 11 pro-  
hibition counties and 700 prohibition  
towns, as against two counties and  
400 towns five years ago. In Min-  
nesota in five years the prohibition  
towns have grown from 400 to 1611.  
In New Jersey, where there has been  
a warm contest for four years, the  
temperance people have secured Sun-  
day closing. And a state-wide cam-  
paign is waging in Pennsylvania.

The movement against the saloon is  
gaining headway in every American  
state, and sentiment now differs from  
sentiment 30 years ago; there is lit-  
tle emotionalism in this movement.  
It is subject to no reactions. The  
people seem to feel that the saloon is  
a law-breaker, that it's a business ex-  
traneous, and that it corrupts polit-  
ics and keeps the people from accom-  
plishing their ends. Hence capital-  
ism in the liquor business is not  
restricted, as capital invested in pub-  
lic service corporations, not divided as  
capital is divided through the tax  
laws of the state, but destroyed with-  
out due process of law, and without  
recourse or damages from the state.

As the railroad laws of the states  
have been optimized in the national  
laws, and as the growing convictions  
of the states that property should be  
further taxed, have found a national  
voice in the declarations of President  
Roosevelt and President Taft and Mr.  
Bryan for income taxes and inheri-  
tance taxes on the federal statutes, so  
the revolt against the saloon has found  
its echo in the demand for a national  
law restricting the interstate ship-  
ments of liquor.

(American Magazine for March.)

## FROM THE LEGAL STANDPOINT.

A recent United States Supreme  
Court decision closes up another hole

In the wall of prohibition. A Ken-  
tucky court had held the American  
Express Company liable for the de-  
struction by Kansas officials of a con-  
signee of whisky from a Kentucky  
dealer. The express company ap-  
pealed the case, and the Supreme  
Court holds that the express com-  
pany cannot be held liable for loss;  
that the consignee takes the risk of  
the destruction of his property  
shipped into a state which outlaws  
such property.—Union Signal.

## INTERSTATE BILL PASSES CON- GRESS.

American Anti-Saloon League Secured  
Decided Victory at Washington.

One of the most important victories  
secured by the Anti-Saloon League of  
America in its fight before Congress  
for the passage of an interstate liquor  
shipment bill in the form of an amend-  
ment to the Penal Code. This bill pro-  
hibits C. O. D. shipments of liquor; it  
prohibits delivery to fictitious consignees,  
and it requires all packages of liquor  
to be plainly marked with the name  
of the shipper, so as to show the contents  
and consignee.

The bill, as it was passed by the  
House of Representatives on February  
17, follows:

Sec. 236a. That any officer, agent  
or employee of any railway company,  
express company or other common  
carrier, who shall knowingly deliver or  
cause to be delivered to any person  
other than the person to whom it has  
been consigned, unless upon the writ-  
ten order in each instance of the bona  
fide consignee, any package of liquor,  
or to any person under a fictitious  
name, any spirituous, vinous, malted,  
fermented, or other intoxicating liquor  
of any kind which has been shipped  
from one state, territory, or district of  
the United States, or place non-con-  
tiguous to but subject to the jurisdic-  
tion thereof, into any other state, ter-  
ritory, or district of the United States,  
or place non-contiguous to but subject  
to the jurisdiction thereof, shall be  
fined not more than \$5,000 or impris-  
oned not more than two years, or both.

Sec. 236b. That any railway com-  
pany, express company, or other com-  
mon carrier, or any other person who,  
in connection with the transportation  
of any spirituous, vinous, malted, fer-  
mented, or other intoxicating liquor  
of any kind, from one state, territory,  
or district of the United States, or place  
non-contiguous to but subject to the  
jurisdiction thereof, into any other  
state, territory, or district of the United  
States, or place non-contiguous to but  
subject to the jurisdiction thereof, shall  
be fined not more than \$5,000 or impris-  
oned not more than two years, or both.  
Sec. 236c. That whoever shall ship  
or cause to be shipped from one state,  
territory, or district of the United  
States, or place non-contiguous to but  
subject to the jurisdiction thereof, into

of the United States, or place non-  
contiguous to but subject to the ju-  
isdiction thereof, or from any foreign  
country into any state, territory, or  
district of the United States, any  
package of liquor, or any package of  
noncontiguous to but subject to the  
jurisdiction thereof, any package of  
package containing any spirituous,  
vinous, malted, fermented, or other in-  
toxicating liquor of any kind, unless  
such package be so labeled on the out-  
side cover as to plainly show the  
name of the consignee, the nature of  
its contents and the quantity contain-  
ed therein, shall be fined not more  
than \$5,000 or imprisoned not more  
than two years, or both; and such  
liquor shall be forfeited to the United  
States, and may be seized and con-  
demned by like proceedings as those  
provided by law for the seizure and  
forfeiture of property imported into  
the United States contrary to law.

The amendment was introduced  
jointly by Representatives Miller of  
Kansas and Humphreys of Mississippi,  
and was strongly supported by the  
fight by Congressmen Langley and  
James of Kentucky, Bennett of New  
York, and others. Great credit is due  
Mr. Miller, whose shrewdness, energy,  
and influential connection were large-  
ly responsible for the victory secured.  
Speaker Cannon favored the meas-  
ure, and voted for it on the floor of  
the House.—American Issue.

## LOCAL OPTION LAW PASSES IN IDAHO.

The local option bill introduced in  
the senate and backed by thirteen  
public-spirited senators, has passed the  
senate by a vote of 17 to 6, and the  
house by a vote of 33 to 13, and the  
governor has declared his intention of  
signing the bill. This law, as passed  
by the legislature, is a very effective  
measure in many respects, and will  
be instrumental in putting out the  
saloons from a good portion of the  
state. Two years ago the legislature  
defeated the local option bill, and  
passed a stringent Sunday closing law  
as a sop to the temperance people of  
the state. Public sentiment, however,  
became so strong that the Republican  
convention last fall was compelled to  
incorporate a platform plank declar-  
ing for an effective local option meas-  
ure, and the Republican members of  
the legislature are now making an  
effort to see that this platform de-  
claration is carried into effect.

Previous to the passage of this bill  
by the senate, another local option  
measure was passed by the house by  
a vote of 44 to 9, but was not con-  
sidered.

The representative of the American  
Anti-Saloon League, Rev. L. S. Ful-  
ler, was on the ground and had  
charge of the interests of the League  
in the local option fight. Rev. Mr.  
Fuller is not only the official repre-  
sentative of the American Anti-Saloon  
League in Idaho, but he is also sur-  
perintendent of the new law in Utah and  
Wyoming.—American Issue.

## THINKS CANTEN WILL NOT GO BACK.

In a recent interview, General Grant  
is reported as saying:  
"I have spent a lot of time and ar-  
gument on it, but I believe the pro-  
hibition movement is spreading  
over the country may make it un-  
profitable to renew the fight. In the  
first place, we are getting more and  
more into the army from sections

where they have been trained in the  
idea that drinking is a bad thing, and  
then an increasing number of army  
posts are in territory where the saloon  
is not allowed to exist. So the tem-  
pation to the men is not so great as  
it was. In the face of the prohibition  
wave, I do not believe a new effort to  
revive the canten would be success-  
ful."

All the same, the matter will bear  
watching right along. Ex-Admiral  
"Bob" Evans, at Columbus, Ohio, late-  
ly, although his son, Lieutenant Evans  
of the navy, had just been disciplined  
and disgraced for drunkenness, and  
his captain, Quiltrough, had been  
taken at Gibraltar from the command  
of his ship for the same reason,  
thought the canten was a good thing.  
Drinking habits and ideas are so in-  
bred in some of these old army and  
navy officers that they will not change  
until they die.—If they do then.

For the present ban on the canten,  
which now promises to be effectual,  
we have to thank the persistent tem-  
perance effort of the country. It would  
not have been brought about by those  
who believe in "drinking in moderation,"  
much less those who agitate  
only for "reforming the saloon." About  
the only people who get things done  
in this world are men and women who  
take advanced positions and then  
stand by them until the average mass  
of mankind moves in their direction.  
—American Issue.

## "HOW LONG, OH LORD, HOW LONG."

It may be revealed in eternity—but  
what the women of the Missouri Wom-  
an's Christian Temperance Union have  
endured to make Missouri a decent  
place to live in will never be known  
on earth. Tired, worn, weary in body  
and soul, they have gone and are yet  
going up and down this state, besig-  
nated and pleading with the men of  
Missouri to protect their homes from  
the evils of the rum traffic, and to-  
day, after more than a quarter of a  
century of entreaty, they are still  
forced to continue their appeals in the  
same direction and every inch of  
territory recovered from the liquor  
forces is purchased with the life blood  
of the mothers, wives, sisters and  
daughters of this state. God pity a  
manhood that will longer permit this  
unequal struggle to continue.—Kansas  
City Leader.

## TENNESSEE MAKES ASSURANCE DOUBLY SURE.

Not content with passing the bill  
extending the provisions of the Adams  
four-mile law to all sections of the  
state, which will exclude every sal-  
oon from the borders of Tennessee,  
the legislature has made assurance  
doubly sure by passing another law  
absolutely prohibiting not only the  
sale but the manufacture of liquors  
in that state.

As had been expected, the gov-  
ernor vetoed both measures, but the  
legislature passed the bills again over  
his veto, and they are now laws.—  
American Issue.

## LIQUOR IN CHOCOLATE DROPS.

In a case now on trial in Mon-  
treal, Canada, the Walter M. Low-  
ney Company of that city is charged  
by the Revenue Department with sell-  
ing liquor without a license, by offer-

ing for sale brandy chocolate drops.  
One witness stated that analysts of  
the candies seized showed that the  
cheaper grade contained 15.1 per cent  
of pure alcohol, while the more ex-  
pensive grade had 21.3 per cent, while  
a government analyst said that the  
chocolates he examined contained  
about 20 per cent of pure alcohol. The  
officer who made the raid on the fac-  
tory stated that he found 25 gallons  
of spirits in the basement under lock  
and key, which the superintendent  
told him was used for flavoring pur-  
poses.—Union Signal.

A North Carolina business man  
writes: "The following information  
may help to counteract the claim of  
the liquor men that hotels cannot be  
maintained in dry cities. When New  
Bern, N. C., went dry a little over  
three years ago, there were three  
different hotels in the city. One of

them is now about the same as then  
one has had a story added to it, and  
the other has been rebuilt, much en-  
larged, and made one of the best  
equipped hotels in the whole South,  
while a new one has been built that  
is so good that drunks often wish  
ahead to be sure of getting rooms.  
On the other hand, Wilmington, the  
largest city in the state, and a whisky  
city up to January 1 of this year, is  
noted for its inferior hotel accommo-  
dations."

"They tell us we cannot make met-  
soby by law; we can stop making  
drunkards by law."—W. E. Carmack

We need a new patriotism; not one  
that follows the drum-beat to battle  
but one which goes to primaries; no  
one which "rallies round the flag" as  
some one that rallies round the  
ballot box.—Josiah Strong.

# Marxian Club Socialists

Any question concerning Social-  
ism answered. Address all com-  
munications to K. S. Hilliard,  
435 Herrick Avenue.

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## ENTER TAFT.

Out goes Roosevelt, in goes Taft;  
and then, out will go Taft, and in some  
other ditto.

How long?  
Since the inauguration of McKinley  
in 1897, the McKinleys, and Roose-  
velts, and Tafts, have been doing the  
alternating left and right foot of a na-  
tion "marking time."

Capitalist society has fulfilled its  
mission. Before it production was not,  
could not be ample enough to furnish  
leisure to all. This is another way of  
saying that, before then, real freedom  
was impossible. The mission of capi-  
talist society was to furnish the ma-  
terial groundwork for human freedom.  
This mission capitalist society has ful-  
filled. It organized production in such  
wise that today abundance for all  
without arduous toil is a potential fact.  
The fulfillment of this mission implies  
a social, the Socialist revolution. It  
implies the overthrow of the political  
state and its substitute with the in-  
dustry, under which alone the con-  
quests of the human race, made in the  
shell of capitalist society, can pass  
from the potential to the actual stage  
of benefit.

## Socialism Here in Embryo.

The shell of capitalist society lin-  
gers on the social stage. It will not  
itself cast itself off. No shell, whether  
biologic or sociologic, ever does. It  
has to be peeled through, broken up,  
and cast off by the chick that it has  
hatched.

The chick of the industrial or soci-  
al republic, while still in the egg, eco-  
nomically, is yet undeveloped organi-  
cally. As yet the industrial organiza-  
tion is in its embryo. Not yet has it  
reached the minimum of consistency  
to enable it to forego the warmth of  
the mother hen's down, to "grub" for  
itself, in short, to entitle it to take  
possession.

While awaiting the ripeness of this  
development through the united politi-  
cal and economic organization and

drill of the proletariat, capitalist so-  
ciety is now "marking time" on the  
quadrant of the March Fourth. Of  
course capitalist society imagines it  
is for and of all time, and that these  
ceremonies are confirmations of its  
title. But what it imagines does not  
alter facts. These ceremonies are just  
the reverse of what capitalist society  
imagines. It has no inkling of the fact  
that its recurring presidential inaugu-  
rations are but a "marking of time."

Yet that is all they are—  
McKinley left,  
Taft left.

and so on until the productive and use-  
ful service-rendering nation, finally or-  
ganized industrially, shall issue the  
word of order.

Then will the shell be cast off. Then  
will the social stage be freed from cap-  
italist rule—the last of the long dy-  
nasty of class. Then will the  
socialist or industrial republic seize  
the reins of government and usher in  
the era of human freedom, each, in-  
deed, the architect of his social fate.

Until then—left, right, left—out will  
go one, in another, marking time.

One of the most ridiculous "argu-  
ments" against Socialism is that of  
"dividing up." It involves a grotesque  
misconception of the aim of Socialism.  
It has been dubbed by Socialists, "the  
stalest of the stale." When we see  
that Socialism contends that a worker  
shall receive the full social value of  
his services, how can it imply a di-  
viding up?

Today a workman produces, say,  
ten dollars' worth of wealth, and re-  
ceives in wages only two dollars. He  
is dividing up with the "boss," and he  
is getting a very small part of the  
division. But some opponents of So-  
cialism, and some who do not believe  
in dividing up, and think he is argu-  
ing against Socialism. Yet Socialism  
would put an end to the capitalist

(Continued on Page Fourteen.)

# HAVE AN ODDS-AND-ENDS ROOM

In every household there is some sort  
of a closet or lumber room. Into this  
the odds and ends of what are not  
usually thrown hither-and-thither. In-  
deed, even in the best of well-regulated house-  
holds it is rare to find one that is not  
more or less disorderly. There are boxes,  
full and empty, piled in corners or  
thrown carelessly to one side with the  
view of making use of them some day;  
clumsy bundles of wrapping paper, bags,  
suitcases, trunks, baskets, parcels, old  
magazines—in fact, a motley collection  
from all departments of the household,  
all huddled promiscuously together.

This condition is appreciated only when  
someone of the articles is desired—espe-  
cially in the spring and fall. Then the  
search for the needed article becomes  
even more baffling than that for the pro-  
verbial needle in a haystack. And at  
this season of the year, when the real  
winter water things must be taken out  
of moth balls and rehabilitated, it is most  
disconcerting to find a dozen packages  
before the one desired is found. Though  
unpleasant to narrate, the average house-  
keeper shows but little forethought in  
arranging the various packages.

This does not mean that the pieces of  
clothing may not have been folded neatly  
before they were laid away or wrapped  
in bundles. They generally are. But,  
after that, there is usually no guide to  
the whereabouts of anything beyond the  
doubtful memory of some of the house-  
hold. Naturally, there must be a de-  
perate overhauling in search of some-  
thing wanted, and it is as likely to be at  
the bottom of the pile as at the top. And  
so, too, with a number of things stored  
in one trunk. It takes a little more trou-  
ble in the first place to put things in or-  
der and to docket the contents of the  
trunk, but it is well worth while when  
you come to the unpacking.

Maybe the housekeeper has but a single  
closet available but, if possible in any  
way, a small room should be set aside as  
an odds-and-ends room. The trunks and  
boxes should be neatly arranged about  
the sides. The awnings and screens,  
taken in after their summer's work,  
should be piled neatly in a little space  
as possible and in a place where it is  
not necessary to move them first before  
something else can be gotten at.

All odd papers should be rolled tightly  
and stuffed into a big shoebag kept for  
this purpose. A smaller pocket of this  
same bag can be used as a receptacle for  
old string, always valuable the whole  
year through. The magazines should be  
piled closely upon the shelves, which  
should run two or three deep entirely  
around the room. When a sufficient  
number of them have accumulated they  
should be sent to some hospital or chari-  
table institution where they come to be  
of much use to the unfortunate. Upon the  
shelves may be stored pasteboard boxes,  
too good to throw away, that come in  
handy so frequently. A tool chest and  
broken down furniture can be fitted  
 snugly into many corners.

On the lining of the top of each trunk  
it is well to paste a list of the contents  
of the trunk. For example: "Summer  
petticoats, bottom of trunk; summer  
belts and stocks, top tray, right side."  
All goods wrapped should be labeled on  
the outside of the wrapper—and much  
better-keeping tried and untried of  
bundles is avoided. In care and fore-  
thought is exercised, a place can be found  
for everything in the odds-and-ends room,  
and everything can be found in its place.  
The dweller in an apartment has a most

difficult task to preserve her odds-and-  
ends. With relentless hand she must go  
over and banish everything for which she  
does not see a period of usefulness with-  
in a reasonably short time. When the  
clearing out is over, the remaining odds  
and ends should be sorted and placed in  
the trunks that go in the general storeroom  
of the apartment house in the cellar. A  
list on the inside of a trunk or a box,  
however, does little good when that trunk  
or box is trusted to the tender mercies  
of the janitor. Make a complete list of  
all trunks and boxes and bundles as well  
as a list of the contents of each. Then  
when a certain article is wanted you  
know just what trunk or box it is in and  
its whereabouts in the trunk or box. This  
frequently saves unpleasant words with  
the janitor who objects to carrying more  
than six trunks upstairs before the right  
one is found. The things that are left,  
the things that simply can't be sent down  
to the cellar, should be packed in bags or  
carefully piled on the shelves of a closet.  
By a judicious process of weeding out  
this collection may be kept to the mini-  
mum.

Whatever your odds-and-ends room,  
closet or your scrap receptacle—keep it  
in order. A moment of care when you  
are packing a thing away may save you  
a half-hour when you want it again.

## Are You Aware That—

—There's an old-fashioned recipe for  
cleaning the inside of a rusty kettle  
which directs that it be filled to the  
brim with bay and the kettle filled to  
the brim with water. Boil the water  
then for several hours, adding more as  
needed, until the kettle is clean.

—By adding one tablespoonful of butter  
or a half-pint of cream to the batter  
pancakes can be baked without greas-  
ing the griddle?

—Paraffin used on the tops of preserve  
jars will keep them from rusting when  
son by washing in old water and put-  
ting in a tin box with an air-tight lid?

—If the fruit is first covered with cold  
water and allowed to come to a boil,  
more juice can be extracted from a  
lemon or an orange.

—Soaking over night is essential to the  
excellence of every cereal? All of them,  
with the exception of rice, need a great  
deal of cooking. Oatmeal is good if  
boiled four hours. It is more palatable  
if cooked eight hours, and most deli-  
cious if boiled 24 hours.

—Chlorate of lime, moistened with vine-  
gar and water in equal parts, is a  
handy disinfectant for the household?

—If it is not a good plan to keep, in case  
of sickness, a few drops scattered  
around the room will purify the air.

—A luncheon dish very popular in Mex-  
ico is made by warming large, square  
salted crackers in the oven and placing  
on each cracker a large tablespoonful  
or two of baked beans and catsup,  
beaten with butter and highly seasoned?

—A few slices of raw potatoes placed in  
soup while cooking will prevent its be-  
ing too salty? The potato absorbs the  
surplus salt.

## Care of a Hat.

Don't take hold of a hat by the brim  
if you don't want to spoil its looks.  
This season's hats are very elaborate  
and costly affairs, and it is best to take  
hold of them by their bands if their  
shape is to be preserved.

# How in the World Will They Dance in Them?

Many of them know it before they  
become parties to the deed, but  
most of the young girls who insist  
upon being strictly in vogue are just  
learning that it is impossible to dance  
in the new, contagious Directors gown—  
and for several reasons. To some this is  
a painful discovery, and to others a mat-  
ter of indifference. The stage girl  
knew it the very first week the million  
and one musical comedies opened their  
eyes. The society girl found it out at  
her first dance. And now even the men  
have tumbled to it.

You simply can't do it!  
"You see," explains the Society, "if  
you don't hold up your dress you can't  
dance—really, you know, you can't!  
And in the new Directors gown, you can't  
even move. If you hold it up, you'll  
show your—your—show—you'll show  
your slipper buckles. You see, it used

to be the chorus boys would queer any show  
tripping around by themselves, wouldn't  
they? It is no longer the long, hungry  
dancer to the managers for girls who  
dance in the new, contagious Directors gown.  
They want is the girl who can walk the  
grandest, strut the longest and hold her



the highest. Take it from me, right  
here and now, this new-fangled Direc-  
tore has changed the entire face—might  
say legs—of the musical comedy. Where  
are the long rows of dusty ruffled cor-  
sackers—sheathers, doublets, kicking,  
jumping around? Where are they? Oh,  
no, they haven't disappeared. They're  
still on the stage. There they are, only  
you see them dressed up like circus  
horses? They've got long, nodding  
plumes attached onto big Merry Widow  
hats. And as for the girls who select  
come—it's different from the old days.  
This season they are covered with the  
long satin folds of the Directors. They  
knew it the very first week the million  
and one musical comedies opened their  
eyes. The society girl found it out at  
her first dance. And now even the men  
have tumbled to it.

"This new-fangled Directors gown has  
changed us chorus girls from short-skirted  
dancers into long-skirted promenade-  
ers," sighed Miss Daintily, resignedly.  
"There isn't a really true dancer in the  
whole of our show this season. We sim-  
ply can't do it in these tight, trailing  
robes. If we try it something's got to  
break. And when the girls can't dance,  
the show is ruined."

The two-step tines them. They'd  
rather walk miles around a pool-table  
than dance an evening's program. Any-  
how, no girl ever caught a husband by  
being a graceful dancer. It's the girls  
with the bright conversation, the dreamy  
eyes and the gowns that are effective  
when she is sitting down who catches a  
husband. If all of us only knew it,  
this Directors gown is a great help in  
the little game of snagging a husband.  
It can be made a great power in the  
cause of matrimony. If a girl's selected  
one is at a dance with her, she can count  
on so many hours in which she can bom-  
bard his heart with her charms. He can't  
hardly hear her when she's in a Directors  
gown. Blush! Directly after the dance-  
get away. Blush! Directly after the dance-  
you know; be-pampered and be-musicked  
and soft-lighted conservatory; winning  
ways, bright conversation and a certain  
queenly grace that the Directors imparts  
to everyone. Soon after, engagement  
plans for the summer and a certain  
directness all the rest of her life. Oh,  
no, it isn't so bad. We can't dance in  
them, but—

# Wives Unwelcome at Office

No man is a hero to his valet," and  
the average woman, who thinks that  
her husband is the greatest thing  
that ever happened, should be told that  
his office. Oh, yes, ma'am, of course,  
as the respectful, idol-worshipping help-  
mate she thinks that he is such a won-  
derfully brilliant man. And he is in just  
the one point—throwing dust into his  
eyes and making him believe that he  
her oozy-women is the only one. Cer-  
tainly, she remembers that when some  
person calls the same to her attention  
that he compels her to fight shy of the  
office. He never allows her to see him in  
action, and why?

It's a long story, but the meat of it  
is that if a wife could spend one-half a day  
by hubby's desk she would decide that  
he is—well, that he isn't just the most  
brilliant man, after all. She would see  
the office-boy approach and score him, in  
the broadest vernacular, for failing to  
lock the safe on the previous evening.  
She would notice a look of utter con-  
tempt on the face of the young lady type-  
writer when she hauls hubby over the  
coals and informs him in withering tones  
that